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Tolleson's

INDEXED

Colorado
Grown

1932

Guaranteed
Plants



Tolleson Nurseries

West 44th Ave. and Wadsworth
One Mile West of Lakeside on 44th Ave.

Denver, Colorado

GUARANTEED PLANTS AND SATISFACTION

More for Your Money—Everything Considered

This year we are offering our first class stock at the *lowest prices in our history*. As you go through the pages of this book, you will see that nearly everything has been greatly reduced—many items as much as one-third below last year's quotations. We have learned through thirty years' experience how to grow the best, and invite comparison of stock with any grower anywhere. We hope you will particularly notice our offering in Shade and Evergreen trees.

Standard Grading. All Sizes Specified

Sizes are given because we want our customers to know what they are buying. Standard grading adopted by the American Association of Nurserymen is employed. Shrubs and small trees are graded to height, and larger trees to caliper (thickness through the trunk). Vines, roses, etc. marked No. 1 are the best grade, from which all culls and small plants have been removed.

Tolleson's 100% Guarantee—Insurance Against Loss

Our business has been built from the beginning on the solid foundation of the square deal principle. Our Guarantee, one of the strongest ever offered by any Nursery concern, is reproduced on the back cover. Read it. It is one of the reasons we have boosters from Coast to Coast and

Thousands of Satisfied Customers in Denver

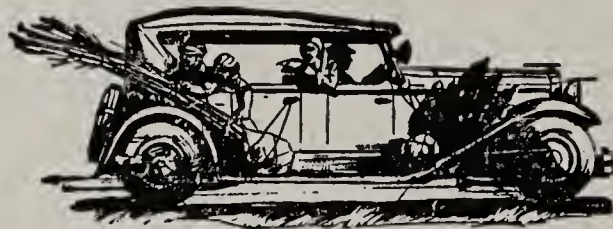
PLANTS THAT GROW

Every tree, shrub, plant and vine we sell, has been tested at our nurseries. Each meets the requirements of soil and temperature in this locality, and is of uniform high quality, healthy, vigorous and true to name.

LANDSCAPE PLANNING SERVICE

We maintain a landscape department, and free planning service, under the direction of an experienced landscape architect. Estimates will be gladly furnished on jobs of any size. If your landscape plans are already drawn let us quote you prices on the material and planting.

Delivery will be free within Denver city limits and suburbs. Planting can be arranged for if desired, at a nominal charge of 20 per cent, which represents our average actual cost.



THIS IS A CORDIAL INVITATION TO VISIT OUR NURSERY

Plan a trip to our nursery. You will see much to interest you and perhaps you will find a suggestion as to just the very things you need to make your grounds more beautiful and fruitful.

Look around and see the fine, healthy, hardy fruit and ornamental trees, the beautiful shrubs, vines, flowers and other growing things. You'll enjoy every minute of your visit.

You Can Know the Joy of a Well Planted Home

Few things pay such great and continuous dividends of genuine satisfaction as well planted home grounds. There is the joy of creating beauty, the knowledge that the appearance of your home place is such that it will bear inspection of friends, neighbors



and passers-by. Moreover, there is a tremendous satisfaction in knowing that your grounds give unmistakable evidence of good taste, culture and refinement. These, together with the joy of living amid beautiful surroundings, repay you a hundred-fold for the small investment of money and time required.



Styles Change in Planting as in Anything Else



Tucked away in the older residential sections of some of our towns there are still to be seen charming old places of an age gone by. No doubt, some of the old settlers could tell of the circular flower beds that once adorned the lawn, and of the iron deer that stood sentinel near the gate. These are the marks of an age gone by, for styles change in planting as in everything else.

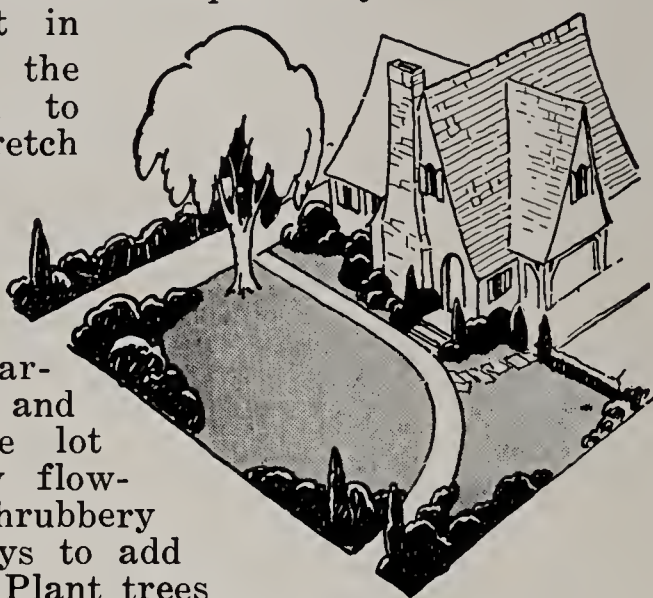
The new style, as shown in the accompanying sketch, is to plan your lawn with

open center, with mass plantings relegated to the boundary lines. Just as you furnish every portion of the home, just so you should plant every part of the grounds to secure the maximum in beauty and enjoyment.

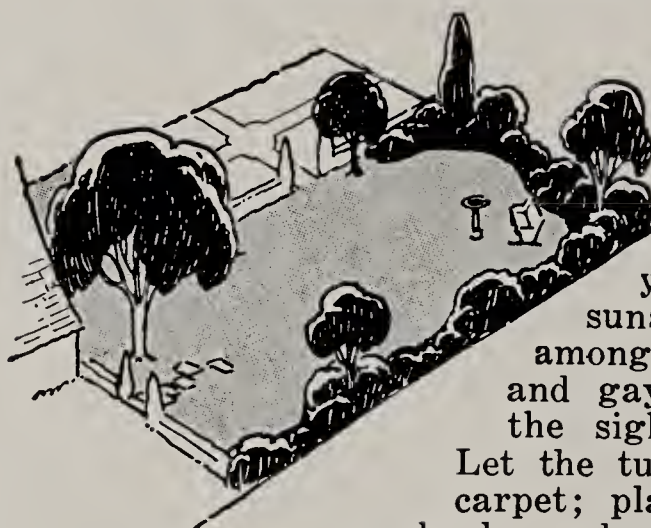
The Front Yard should be Open and Inviting

In America it is the custom to leave the front yard open to the public. It is in good taste to make this portion of your grounds so attractive that it makes a pleasing impression on the passer-by.

For the utmost in attractiveness in the front yard, plan to have an open stretch of well kept lawn framed on either side by plantings of evergreens and shrubs placed in pleasing arrangement in beds and borders along the lot lines. Plant hardy flowers in front of shrubbery borders and in bays to add color and interest. Plant trees for shade and to frame the view of your house.



Every Home Should Have An Outdoor Living Room



In place of an open rear yard within the view of everyone you should plan a private outdoor living room. Here you can enjoy the sunshine, and work among your shrubbery and gay flowers out of the sight of prying eyes. Let the turf provide a green carpet; plant beautiful trees, shrubs and evergreens to make the walls which set the room apart and screen it from view. Plant hardy flowers along the borders to provide fragrance and color. Then locate a few trees to provide comfortable shade and fruit. Altogether you will have a room as delightful as anyone could dream, a room which will give you countless hours of enjoyment and satisfaction.



This illustrates an outdoor living room with its green carpet for the kiddies' feet, its sweet flowering blooms so refreshing to all and its friendly trees which throw a kindly shade.



ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

All shrubs are clumps in their respective classes.

Height of shrubs at maturity is indicated as follows: (L) Low growing shrubs. 2 to 4 ft.; (M) Medium growing shrubs, 4 to 7 ft.; (T) Tall growing shrubs 8 ft. or more.

AILANTHUS (T)—A rapid growing tree, or large shrub, from China. Tropical looking with its large compound leaves. Its flowers in the summer and seeds in the fall are interesting.

4 to 5 feet -----\$.85
5 to 6 feet ----- 1.00

ALMOND, FLOWERING (Amygdalus) (M)—Very double little flowers, for all the world like tiny roses, pink or white. Make fairy wands of the twigs of this plant in the spring before the leaves appear.

18 to 24 inches -----\$.65
2 to 3 feet ----- .85
3 to 4 feet ----- 1.00

AMORPHA, CANESCENS (Lead plant) (L)—A low, dense growing shrub, with long spikes of blue flowers. Plant in sunny locations.

Number 1 plants ----- 75c

AMORPHA, FRUTICOSA (Indigobush) (M)—An interesting plant because of the unusual color of its violet-purplish flowers borne on spikes.

3 to 4 feet -----\$1.00
4 to 5 feet ----- 1.25

BARBERRY, JAPANESE (Thunbergi) (L)

—This plant is graceful in habit, will thrive in sun or shade, and has small yellow flowers in June, followed by scarlet berries which last through the winter.

12 to 18 in. -----\$.40
18 to 24 in. ----- .60
2 to 2½ ft. heavy .80
2½ to 3 ft. heavy 1.00

BARBERRY (New Red-leaf) (L)—A sensational new shrub and hedge plant similar to the green leaf Japan Barberry but much more attractive with its crimson red foliage which becomes more brilliant as the season advances. Plant in sunny positions only.

12 to 18 in. -----\$.75
18 to 24 in. ----- 1.00



Barberry



Cydonia

BUCKTHORN (Frangula) (T)—Very hardy with dark, lustrous leaves turning to bright colors in fall and berries turning red to black.
 3 to 4 ft. ----- \$.85
 4 to 5 ft. ----- 1.25
 5 to 6 ft. ----- 1.50

BUTTERFLY BUSH (Buddleia) (M)—A very valuable summer flowering shrub. The lilac colored flowers are in long tight clusters, and if the flowers are cut before they fade, other clusters will appear until frost. Cut the bush completely back every spring.
 Field grown 2 yr. plants ----- 50c

CARAGANA (Arborescens) (T)—A fine shrub for dry locations with compound leaves and bright yellow, pea-shaped blossoms in small clusters. Grows from 10 to 12 ft.

2 to 3 feet ----- \$.75
 3 to 4 feet, extra heavy ----- 1.00
 4 to 5 feet, extra heavy ----- 1.25
 5 to 6 feet, extra heavy ----- 1.50

CHERRY, ROCKY MOUNTAIN (M)—An attractive native shrub that should be in every Colorado garden. Grows to about four feet. Valuable as an early flowering shrub and also bears dark edible cherries.

2 to 3 feet ----- \$.75 4 to 5 feet ----- \$1.25
 3 to 4 feet ----- 1.00 5 to 6 feet ----- 1.50

COLUTEA (Bladder-senna) (T)—Fast growing shrub, with yellow pea-shaped flowers. Has attractive inflated seed pods.

2 to 3 feet ----- \$ 1.00
 3 to 4 feet ----- 1.25

CORNUS, SIBERIAN RED TWIGGED DOGWOOD (C. sanguinea) (M)—Somewhat stronger growing but much like Yellow Twigged Dogwood. Should be planted with that variety and treated the same. Black berries.

2 to 3 feet ----- \$.60
 3 to 4 feet, heavy ----- 1.00
 4 to 5 feet, heavy ----- 1.50

CORNUS, YELLOW TWIGGED DOGWOOD (C. stolonifera flaviramea) (M)—A low-growing, spreading bush, with bright yellow twigs which are especially effective in the winter when planted in a clump beside the above variety. Keep the old wood thinned out to have a bright color.

2 to 3 feet ----- \$.75
 3 to 4 feet, extra heavy ----- 1.00

COTONEASTER (Acutifolia) (M)—A very hardy shrub that is much used in the north for hedging, but is attractive as a specimen or in the shrub border. Leaves are dark green and stay on late; clusters of shiny black fruit in the fall.

12 to 18 inches ----- \$.60
 18 to 24 inches ----- .75
 2 to 3 feet ----- .85



Red Leaf Barberry

**CURRENT, YELLOW
FLOWERING** (*Ribes
aureum*) (M) — Beautiful yellow flowers; very fragrant, smooth, shining foliage; fruit black, with a bluish bloom.
3 to 4 ft., ex. heavy \$1.25

CYDONIA, JAPONICA (Japanese Quince) (M) — Is one of the first shrubs to flower in the spring and its fiery red blossoms are beloved everywhere. A native of Japan.
12 to 18 in. ----\$.60
18 to 24 in. ---- .75
2 to 3 ft., ex. hvy. .90
3 to 3½ ft. ex. hvy. 1.25

DESMODIUM (M) — A broad growing perennial shrub, bearing rosy lilac blossoms in September.
No. 1 plants ----\$1.00

DEUTZIA (Pride of Rochester) (M) — Produces large double white flowers tinged with rose. Profuse bloomer. Early summer.
2 to 3 feet ----- \$.60
3 to 4 feet ----- .85

ELDER (*Sambucus canadensis*) (T) — The common elderberry likes a moist place and is especially fitting hanging over a stream. Both flower and fruit clusters are pretty, and the fruit may be used for pies or preserves.
3 to 4 feet ----- \$.85
4 to 5 feet, extra heavy ----- 1.25

ELDER, FERN-LEAVED (*S. acutiloba*) (T) — A form of the above, with cut or fern like leaves that are most attractive.
3 to 4 feet ----- \$.85
4 to 5 feet ----- 1.00
5 to 6 feet, heavy ----- 1.25

ELDER, GOLDEN (*S. nigra aurea*) (T) — Another variation with greenish-golden leaves that is much used to put a dash of color in the shrub border. All elders are very hardy.
3 to 4 feet ----- \$.85
4 to 5 feet ----- 1.00

EUONYMUS (*Alatus*), (*Winged Euonymus*) (L) — Winged Euonymus is a most interesting plant with each recent twig showing four corky wings. The bright colored berries and the brilliant leaves cannot be surpassed in autumn.
18 to 24 inches ----- \$1.00
2 to 3 feet ----- 1.40

EUONYMUS (*Europaeus*) (T) — A small tree or large bush with large bright colored berries.
2 to 3 feet ----- \$1.00
3 to 4 feet ----- 1.40

FORSYTHIA (*Intermedia*) (T) — Golden Bell is one of the first plants to flower. Older plants that are not "barberred" are covered with masses of bright yellow blossoms in the spring long before the leaves are on the trees.
2 to 3 feet ----- \$.75
3 to 4 ft. heavy -- 1.00



Kerria

HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*) (T) — Light pink blossoms. Makes a fine, compact bush that is covered with large flowers.
2 to 3 ft. ----- \$.60
3 to 4 ft. ex. hvy .80
4 to 5 ft., ex. hvy. 1.00
5 to 6 ft., ex. hvy. 1.25

HONEYSUCKLE, TARTARIAN PINK (*L. Tatarica*) (T) — A very hardy and dependable large bush with many bright pink blossoms in the spring and just as many bright red berries in August.
2 to 3 ft. ----- \$.65
3 to 4 ft. ----- .85



Forsythia

HUCKLEBERRY (*Gaylussacia*) (L)—A low growing shrub, bearing dark blue berries which make fine pies.

2 to 3 feet ----- \$1.00

HYDRANGEA (*Arborescens grandiflora*) (L)—The Summer Hydrangea or Hills of Snow gives us masses of white flowers in the summer. Cut the plant back each spring. Plant in east or north exposures.

2 to 3 feet ----- \$.80

KERRIA (*Japonica*) (M)—A slender green-branched shrub covered with single yellow flowers from July to October.

12 to 18 inches ----- 50c

KERRIA, WHITE (*Rhodotypos kerroides*) (L)—A free-flowing shrub with upright, slender green branches.

12 to 18 inches ----- 50c



Lilac

LILAC, COMMON PURPLE (*Syringa vulgaris*) (T)—One of the first shrubs brought from Europe, the Lilac has never lost its favor. Every yard should have at least one plant for its large clusters of sweetly scented blossoms.

18 to 24 in. ----- \$.50

2 to 3 feet ----- .75

3 to 4 feet ----- 1.00

LILAC, COMMON WHITE (*S. vulgaris alba*) (T)—Similar to the above variety, excepting the blossoms are white.

3 to 4 feet ----- \$1.25

LILAC, HUNGARIAN (*S. josikaea*) (T)—A slender growing lilac which makes a large bush, but is particularly good for the long narrow clusters of small flowers which appear much later than ordinary lilacs.

2 to 3 feet ----- \$1.00

3 to 4 feet ----- 1.25

LILAC, PERSIAN PURPLE (*S. persica*) (T)—A graceful shrub with long clusters of flowers, pale, lilac, which appear in late spring.

2 to 3 feet ----- \$1.00

3 to 4 feet ----- 1.25

18 to 24 inches ----- \$.50

2 to 3 feet ----- .75

3 to 4 feet ----- 1.00

4 to 5 feet ----- 1.25

LILAC, ROTHOMAGENSIS (*S. chinensis*) (T)—Grows 8 to 10 ft. tall. Flowers borne in great profusion, blooming at an early age. Flower panicles 3 to 6 in. long.

2 to 3 feet ----- \$1.00

3 to 4 feet ----- 1.25

LILAC, VILLOSA (T)—A Chinese Lilac which ought to be planted for its late-coming, pink flowers. Blooms a couple of weeks later than the regular forms. Fragrant.

18 to 24 inches ----- \$.50

2 to 3 feet ----- .75

3 to 4 feet ----- 1.00

4 to 5 feet ----- 1.25

5 to 6 feet ----- 1.50

HYBRID LILACS

LILAC, CHARLES X (T)—A strong growing variety with dark, lilac-red flowers. Single.

LILAC, LUDWIG SPAETH (T)—The darkest of all lilacs. Very large panicles of pinkish purple flowers.

LILAC, MME. LEMOINE (T)—One of the finest of the whites, with large clusters of double, creamy white flowers.

Price of the three above varieties.

2 to 3 feet ----- \$1.25

3 to 4 feet ----- 1.50

MULBERRY, RUSSIAN (T)—

4 to 5 feet ----- \$1.00

6 to 8 feet ----- 1.50

PHILADELPHUS, CORONARIUS (Common Mock Orange) (T)—The Sweet Syringa of the old fashioned gardens which gave the name of Mock Orange to this group of plants. Good sized white flowers produced in large quantities in May or June. Very fragrant.

2 to 3 feet ----- \$.75

3 to 4 feet ----- 1.00

ALL SHRUBS ARE LARGE SIZED CLUMPS

PHILADELPHUS, GRANDIFLORA (T)—A larger flowered variety, but not fragrant.

2 to 3 feet -----\$.75
3 to 4 feet, heavy ----- 1.00

PHILADELPHUS, LEMOINE (M)—Graceful, slender, arching branches and showy white flowers.

2 to 3 feet ----- 85c

PHILADELPHUS, VIRGINAL (M)—A fine new variety with large double, sweet scented flowers. Following the main crop, a few flowers are on the bushes every day during the summer.

18 to 24 inches -----\$.65
2 to 3 feet ----- .85
3 to 4 feet ----- 1.25

POTENTILLA (Fruticosa) (L)—A much branched shrub bearing showy yellow flowers throughout the summer.

12 to 18 inches ----- 85c

PRIVET, REGAL (Ligustrum ibota regelianum) (M)—A low, very dense Privet for hedging or for specimen planting. The leaves turn bronze in the fall.

12 to 18 inches -----\$.50
18 to 24 inches ----- .65
2 to 2½ feet ----- .75
2½ to 3 feet ----- 1.00

PRUNUS, CISTENA (T)—Purple leaf Sandcherry is a Hansen hybrid from North Dakota with white flowers and black fruit. Very hardy and the fruit is edible.

3 to 4 feet ----- \$1.25

PRUNUS, NEWPORT (T)—An improved Purple leaved Plum chiefly grown for its leaf color which makes a pleasing contrast with other green leaved plants.

3 to 4 feet ----- \$1.25
4 to 5 feet ----- 1.50

PRUNUS, TRILOBA (Amygdalus triloba) (T)—An upright growing bush or small tree most interesting in May when the leaves and very double flowers, resembling so many roses, appear together.

2 to 3 feet ----- \$1.00
3 to 4 feet ----- 1.25

RUBUS (Odoratus) (M)—The Flowering Raspberry has good sized rose-purple flowers like small single roses. Used to hold banks or for mass plantings.

No. 1 plants ----- 85c

RUSSIAN OLIVE (Shrub form) (T)—A fine large shrub with grayish leaves and interesting fruit. We have Russian Olive also in tree form. (Look in the section devoted to trees).

4 to 5 feet ----- \$.85
5 to 6 feet ----- 1.25
6 to 8 feet ----- 1.50

SNOWBERRY, RED

(L)—Sometimes called Coralberry; this shrub has long strings of dark red berries along the ends of the branches in the fall.

12 to 18 inches \$.35
18 to 24 inches .50
2 to 3 ft. hvy. .75
3 to 3½ ft. hvy. 1.00

S N O W B E R R Y,

WHITE (L)—Large, soft berries in clusters terminate the branches in the fall. Will grow in the shade and in poor soil.

18 to 24 in. --\$.50
2 to 3 ft. hvy. -- .75
3 to 3½ ft. hvy. 1.00

SPIREA, ANTHONY WATERER

(S. bumalda) (L)—Flat clusters of rosy-purple flowers distinguish this dwarf member. Never growing high, the plants can be placed before others to hide the bare spots, or used beside paths.

15 to 18 in. --\$.75
18 to 24 in. -- .85



Spirea Anthony Waterer



Spirea Billardi

SPIREA, ARGUTA (Garland Spirea) (M)—A half dwarf type with masses of white flowers in May and June. Very fine.

2 to 3 feet -----\$.85
3 to 3½ feet ----- 1.00
3½ to 4 feet ----- 1.25

SPIREA, BETHLEHEMENSIS (S. latifolia) (M)—A four to five foot shrub with pink blossoms in July, when there are very few other flowers.

2 to 3 feet -----\$.85
3 to 4 feet ----- 1.25

SPIREA, BILLARDI (S. lenneana) (L)—Blossoms in July and August, and on into the fall. Pinkish lilac flowers are at the ends of the branches in long thin clusters.

2 to 3 feet -----\$.50
3 to 4 feet ----- .75
4 to 5 feet ----- 1.00

SPIREA BUMALDA (L)—This dwarf shrub has attractive light pink flowers from

July to September. 12 to 18 inches -----\$.65
18 to 24 inches -----\$.85 2 to 2½ feet -----\$1.00

SPIREA, CALLOSA ROSEA (Pink Japanese) (L)—A dwarf variety with flat clusters of rose purple flowers. Used for edging and in front of taller growing varieties.

2 to 2½ feet ----- \$.75

SPIREA, DOUGLASI (Douglas S.) (M)—A beautiful variety with spikes of deep rose colored flowers in July and August. Grows to 4 feet.

2 to 3 feet ----- \$.85

SPIREA, FROEBELI (Froebel S.) (L)—An earlier and somewhat larger growing form of Spirea Anthony Waterer, and also more hardy in this locality.

18 to 24 inches -----\$.65 2½ to 3 feet ----- 1.00
2 to 2½ feet ----- .85

SPIREA, OPULIFOLIA (T)—Ninebark is one of the varieties having flowers in little clusters. Creamy-white flowers are followed with red seed pods. Tall growing.

3 to 4 feet ----- \$1.00

SPIREA, OPULIFOLIA AUREA (T)—A golden-leaved form of the last that is used in contrast with green leafed shrubs.

3 to 4 feet ----- \$1.00 5 to 6 feet ----- \$1.50

SPIREA, PRUNIFOLIA (Bridal wreath) (M)—The old fashioned Bridal wreath with thousands of tight little double flowers close against the stems in early spring, like snow garlands. Leaves turn orange in the fall.

2 to 3 feet ----- \$.85
3 to 4 feet ----- 1.25

SPIREA, REEVESIANA (S. cantoniensis) (M)—A slightly drooping shrub, with clusters of white flowers in May. Has small, thin leaves which last well into the winter.

18 to 24 inches --\$.50
2 to 3 feet ----- .75
3 to 3½ feet ----- 1.00

SPIREA, SALICIFOLIA (Willowleaf S.) (M)—Flowers very much like Billardi with panicles of white flowers in July. Tall growing plant.

4 to 5 feet ----- \$1.25

SPIREA, SORBIFOLIA (S. sorbaria sorbifolia) (M)—A tall growing variety with cut leaves and huge clusters of white flowers in mid-summer.

2 to 3 feet ----- \$.85
3 to 4 feet, heavy - 1.25



Spirea Van Houtte

SPIREA, THUNBERGI (Thunberg S.) (M)—This showy plant is the first of the Spireas to bloom. Before any leaves appear, the plants are a mass of white. Plant on well drained soil.

2 to 3 feet	-----	\$.65
3 to 4 feet	-----	.85
4 to 5 feet	-----	1.25

SPIREA, VAN HOUTTE (Bridal wreath) (M)—The best and justly most popular of them all. The white flower clusters studding the drooping branches give us a fountain of white in May. Cannot be surpassed for hedging.

2 to 3 feet	-----	\$.40
3 to 4 feet, extra heavy	-----	.75
4 to 5 feet, extra heavy	-----	1.00



Sumac

SUMAC, FERNLEAF (*Rhus typhina laciniata*) (T)—A fine type of Sumac with incised leaflets. The leaves are large and tropical-like and turn brilliant colors in the fall.

3 to 4 feet	-----	\$1.00
4 to 5 feet	-----	1.25

SUMAC, STAGHORN (*R. typhina*) (T) — Grown for its bright red fruit clusters and the orange and scarlet fall coloring. It is very valuable as a back-ground shrub, particularly in corners.

2 to 3 feet	-----	\$.60
3 to 4 feet	-----	.75
4 to 5 feet	-----	1.00
5 to 6 feet	-----	1.25

TAMARIX, AFRICANA (African) (T)—Graceful shrub with fine feathery grayish foliage. Bright pink flowers in the spring are very showy.

2 to 3 feet	-----	\$.65
3 to 4 feet	-----	.85

TAMARIX, HISPIDA (T)—New. Very vigorous.

ous; branches grow 5 to 7 feet in one season, and are covered in July and August with light rosy carmine flowers that are very feathery.

3 to 4 feet	-----	\$1.00
4 to 5 feet	-----	1.25
5 to 6 feet	-----	1.50

VIBURNUM DENTATUM (Arrowwood) (T)—Grows 6 to 8 feet in height and sometimes to even 15 feet. Is vigorous, upright, with large, light green, rough leaves. It has cream-white flowers in May and June, borne in large flat sprays, followed in winter with a mass of blue-black berries. Is good in masses, or at the back of lower shrubs. Is very hardy, but prefers a sunny situation.

2 to 3 feet	-----	\$.85
3 to 4 feet	-----	1.00

VIBURNUM, LANTANA (Wayfaring Tree) (T)—A large, strong shrub, with wrinkled leaves, dark green above but downy beneath. Creamy flowers are followed with clusters of red berries which later turn black.

18 to 24 inches	-----	\$.75
2 to 3 feet	-----	1.00
3 to 4 feet	-----	1.25

VIBURNUM, LENTAGO (Sheepberry) (T)—Another variety with thin, leathery leaves which turn very bright fall colors. Berries black.

18 to 24 inches	-----	\$.75
2 to 3 feet	-----	1.00
3 to 4 feet	-----	1.25



Snowball



Pussy Willow

VIBURNUM, OPULUS
(High Bush Cranberry)
(T)—The High Bush Cranberry came from Europe. The white flower-clusters are succeeded with hanging clusters of bright red berries which stay on the plant long into the winter. May be cooked like cranberries.

2 to 3 feet -----\$.75
3 to 4 feet ----- 1.00

VIBURNUM, OPULUS
STERILIS (Snowball)
(T)—The Common Snowball is known over the world for its glistening white, round flower clusters. Very hardy.

2 to 3 feet -----\$.75
3 to 4 feet ----- 1.00

WILLOW, BASKET
(Shrub Willow) (M)—A rapid growing willow of pleasing shape. Attractive for contrast planting. Cut the stems back each year.

2 to 3 feet -----\$.50
4 to 5 feet ----- .85
5 to 6 feet ----- 1.25

WILLOW, PUSSY (Salix discolor) (F)—An old favorite with many of us.

3 to 4 feet ----- 85c

VINES

What draperies are within the house, the vines are without. Draped over fences, walls, arbors, trellises, stones, or what not, they add grace, variety and color.

Unightly places may be covered with Polygonum, or Honeysuckle. Bare walls may be clothed in Boston or Englemann's Ivy, as they cling without support. Pergolas, and White Clematis and Beta Grape go together; while trellises either against or alongside the house will hold up the Clematis or Bittersweet.

AMPELOPSIS ENGLEMANNI — Englemann's Ivy is a form of the Virginia Creeper with large leaves that turn brilliant scarlet in the fall. Fine for walls as it is self clinging and very hardy.

2 yr. plants --\$.35
3 yr. plants -- .75

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHI — Boston Ivy is noted for its small glossy leaves and the fact that it clings to any wall. Fall colors are fine and blue berries persist during the winter. Plant on north or east exposures.

3 yr. plants - 75c



Clematis Jackmani

ARISTOLOCHIA, SIPHO—Dutchmans Pipe is much used on wires to shade porches. The large heart-shaped leaves make a dense covering. The flowers are very odd, resembling Dutch tobacco pipes.

2 yr. plants ----- \$1.25

BIGNONIA, RADICANS (Trumpet Vine)—The Trumpet Vine has large, orange-scarlet, trumpet shaped flowers which appear in July and August.

2 yr. plants ----- 75c

BITTERSWEET, AMERICAN (Celastrus, scandens)—Affords very attractive fall fruit, useful for decorations. The cracked seed pods expose their scarlet berries.

No. 1 plants ----- 85c

CLEMATIS, JACKMANI—The most showy flowering vine for this locality. Flowers are velvety purple. Grown in large wire baskets, far superior to greenhouse grown potted plants, because the root system is better established and they are acclimated to outdoor conditions.

Field grown, hardy plants ----- \$1.25

CLEMATIS, PAN-ICULATA—This variety has small flowers produced in great masses in later summer. Very sweet scented.

2 yr. field grown plants ----- 75c

HONEY SUCKLE, HALLIANA—Hall's Honeysuckle vine is known from coast to coast for its wealth of sweet, white turning to yellow flowers.

2 yr. plants ---- 50c

3 yr. plants ---- 75c

HONEY SUCKLE, SCARLET TRUMPET (Lonicera sempervirens) — Not so floriferous, but the flowers are bright scarlet and very showy.

3 yr. plants ---- 75c



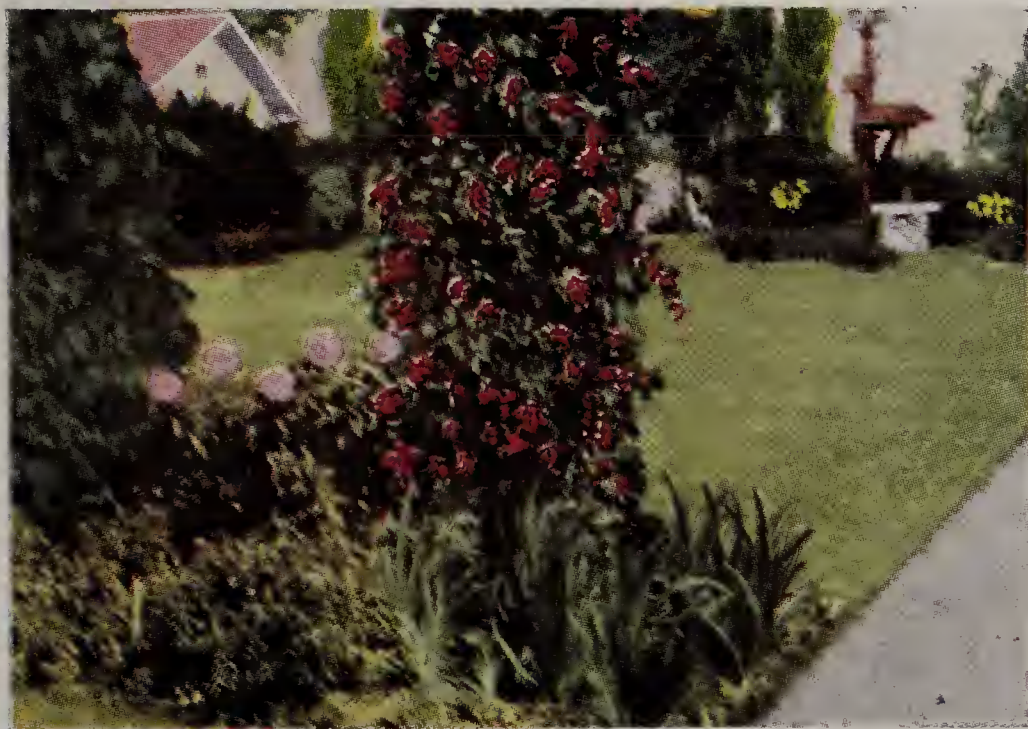
Wisteria

POLYGONUM, AUBERTI—Silver Lace Vine must be seen to be appreciated. Strong growing, with glossy green leaves, and foamy masses of silvery white flowers, it is very pleasing during the whole season.

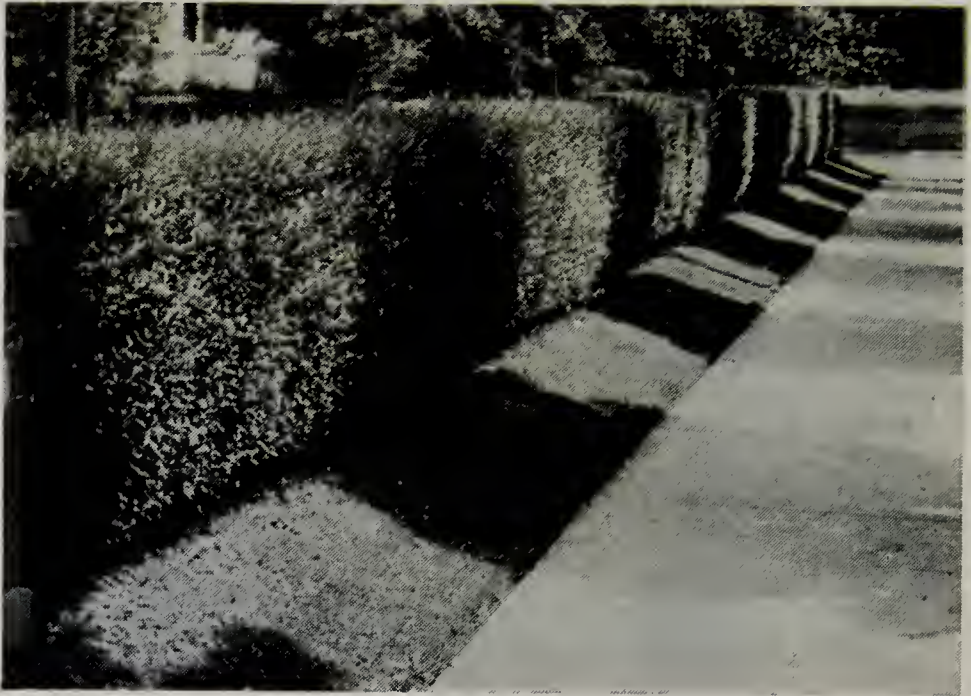
3 yr. plants ----- 85c

WISTERIA—Purple or white pea-shaped flowers in clusters like grapes characterize the Wisteria. These vines live many years and are at their best when trained over a pergola, or similar arrangement so that the flower clusters hang below the stems and leaves.

3 yr. plants, either colors, grafted ----- 75c



Scarlet Trumpet Vine



Privet

HEDGING

PRIVET, ENGLISH (*Vulgaris*)—The hardiest and best hedge for this section. A darker and richer green foliage than the Amoor River Privet, branching compactly from the ground.

6 to 12 inches, per 100	-----\$8.00
12 to 18 inches, per 100	-----10.00
18 to 24 inches, per 100	-----15.00
2 to 3 feet, per 100	-----20.00

PRIVET, AMUR RIVER—Hardy for Northern climates. It is of similar form and habit to the well known California type; the foliage is not quite so glossy, but safest to plant in cold climates.

12 to 18 inches, per 100	-----\$8.00
18 to 24 inches, per 100	-----10.00
2 to 3 feet, per 100	-----13.50

We recommend that hedging plants be spaced 8 inches apart for best results.

ROSES

Largest 2 year No. 1 Field grown 50c each, per doz., \$5.40.

The Rose is Queen of Flowers; and while, like many an other queen she demands care and attention, she pays well. From no other plants can you have more satisfactory results.

Remember that a rose likes well drained, rich soil; and needs plenty of food to produce its flowers. Plant your plants where the soil is not very sandy, about as deep as they were in the nursery.

If you have well rotted manure, dig some into the rose bed every spring. Several applications of fertilizer during the summer will help keep the plants blooming.

Keep your plants clean of insects which suck the sap or eat the leaves.

HYBRID TEA, EVERBLOOMING BUSH VARIETIES

RED VARIETIES



Red Radiance

AMERICAN BEAUTY—Dark pink, shaded with smoky carmine, full, globular form and most deliciously fragrant. Growth quite vigorous; blooms with unusual freedom over a long season. Requires dry, cool situation, heavy fertilization and protection from mildew.

ETOILE DE FRANCE—Vivid crimson flowers with full rounded centers of bright cerise; fragrant and long lasting. Strong, free blooming plants with stiff stems and good foliage.

GENERAL McARTHUR—Crimson-scarlet buds and blooms, usually well-shaped and very fragrant. The plant is erect, flowering freely in successive crops, with good foliage easily protected from disease.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ—Small to medium sized double blooms of brilliant crimson with velvet shadings and intense fragrance. Blooms in open clusters with the utmost freedom throughout the whole season. Bush extremely vigorous and hardy.

MADAME EDWARD HERRIOT—Sparkling buds of coral-red and orange, opening to large, semi-double flowers of indescribably brilliant orange-red and salmon. Plant is moderately strong, very free flowering and requires usual protection against black spot.

RED RADIANCE—An even better rose than its parent, Radiance in habit, bearing big, globular flowers of deep rose-red on strong, individual canes which are freely produced all summer until frost. Foliage excellent.

TALISMAN—Color is a mixture of orange and scarlet in irregular proportions. Fairly double blossoms borne on long stems. Very sweetly scented.

YELLOW VARIETIES



Los Angeles

LADY HILLINGDON—Color almost beyond description, apricot-yellow, shaded to orange on the outer edge of the petals, becoming deeper and more intense toward the center of the bloom. Buds produced on long, strong wiry stems, well above the foliage, giving a graceful effect. Strong, healthy grower.

LOS ANGELES—Very lovely buds and exquisite flowers of salmon-pink, with yellow shading, and very sweetly perfumed. In favored locations the plant is of excellent habit, with good foliage and blooms well, but it is not uniformly successful.

MADAME BUTTERFLY—Fine, light pink buds and flowers, tinted with gold near the base of the petals, of exquisite shape and richly perfumed. Plant is strong, throwing up big branching sprays of bloom.

OPHELIA—One of the most beautiful and popular sorts for cut flowers. Beautifully formed, fragrant, salmon-fleshed flowers borne on long, stout stems; freely produced until frost; large, dark green, disease resistant foliage; plant vigorous, upright habit.

SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET—Fine buds of fadeless yellow, paling somewhat toward the edge; beautiful when half open. Plant erect and strong; foliage glossy and disease resistant. Blooms freely early and late.

SUNBURST—Fine yellow flowers, strongly suffused with orange at the center, fragrant and well-shaped. Plant spreading.

WHITE VARIETIES

K. A. VICTORIA—A white rose with a faint tinting of yellow. Flowers very large and beautiful. Probably the best white H. T. rose.

PINK VARIETIES

BABY BUSH ROSE (Cecile Brunner)—The famous pink "Sweetheart Rose." This variety with very small roses produced in great profusion is a low bushy type, excellent for borders or planting in front of shrubs.

COLUMBIA—Lively, bright pink, sweetly scented flowers of exquisite shape and strong, stiff petals, deepening in color as they expand. Free flowering, good growth, and healthy foliage.

J. L. MOCK—Clear pink. Blooms very large and beautiful. This is probably the strongest grower of the H. T. class.

PINK RADIANCE—A bright shade of pink. A beautiful rose and one of the most satisfactory for out-door cultivation.

MADAME CAROLINE TESTOUT—Brilliant satiny rose, bordered with silver. Extremely large rose.



Columbia

CLIMBING ROSES

RED VARIETIES

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY—The popular American Beauty Rose in climbing form. Has all the characteristics of its relative, including form and fragrance.

EXCELSA—Double scarlet crimson blooms with light streaks and shades. Clusters very large and produced with utmost profusion. Plant is extraordinarily vigorous, but not immune to mildew.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD—Dazzling scarlet flowers borne in large sprays. Blooms longer than most varieties.



Paul's Scarlet

PAUL'S SCARLET — Intense scarlet flowers of excellent shape and moderate size, borne in small trusses. Plant of moderate growth; foliage good; blooms very liberal at its season.

PINK VARIETIES

DOROTHY PERKINS — Beautiful miniature flowers of brilliant shell-pink in splendid pendulous sprays.

DR. VAN FLEET — Pale pink buds and flowers equal in form and size to the finest Hybrid Teas, borne on long, individual stems.

WHITE VARIETIES

WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS—Small, very double flowers of pure, creamy white, borne in great clusters.

MISCELLANEOUS VARIETIES

75c Each

Grootendorst, Red Hansa, Yellow Harrison, Austrian Copper, Setigera.

Shade and Ornamental Trees

STRAIGHT AND PERFECT—NONE BETTER

In shade trees we offer the best quality stock in the west. Straight, well branched and symmetrical. These trees are dug with a heavy power digger and grown on a sandy loam producing an abundance of roots. We invite comparison with any stock anywhere.

Locate the trees on your lot so they will shade the windows where you work; the porches, or places where you can sit to see and enjoy a fine view of the distant mountains.

SPECIAL PURPOSE TREES

STREETS, ROADS AND WIDE AVENUES—American Elm, Chinese Elm, Silver Maple, Carolina Poplar, American Ash.

DRIVEWAYS THROUGH LAWNS AND PARKS—Catalpa, American Linden, European Birch.

SINGLE SPECIMENS OF LARGE GROWTH—Birches, especially the Cut Leafed Weeping; Austrian White and Scotch Pines, Colorado Spruces, Concolor Fir. Give them plenty of space for future growth.

TREES OF MEDIUM GROWTH FOR SPECIMENS — Flowering Crab, Crataegus, Mountain Ash.

STRONG GROWING TREES OF PYRAMIDAL OR UPRIGHT HABIT—Carolina Poplar, Bolleana Poplar, Lombardy Poplar.

TREES FOR MOIST LOCATIONS—American Elm, Birch, American Linden, Ash, Catalpa, Poplars and Willows.

ON DRY KNOLLS AND ON POOR SOILS PLANT—Silver Maples and Poplars, Hackberry, Honey Locust, Chinese Elm.

FOR WINDBREAKS—Austrian Pine, Russian Olive and Chinese Elm. No doubt the Chinese Elm is the greatest living windbreak for western planting.

FLOWERING TREES—Flowering Plum, Flowering Crab, Hawthorne, Mountain Ash.

TREES WITH CUT OR FEATHERY LEAVES—Cut-leaf Weeping Birch, Weir's Cut-leaf Maple.

There are other special trees for special locations, on the mountains, or wherever. Let us tell you what you will grow well. Your telephone is at your elbow. Our specialized knowledge reaches you in a few seconds.

ASH, AMERICAN WHITE (*F. Americana*)—A rapid-growing tree of fine symmetrical shape. A fine, clean tree for park or lawn. Good fall colors.

6 to 8 feet	-----	\$.85
8 to 10 feet	-----	1.50
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches caliper	-----	1.75
1 1/2 to 2 inches	-----	2.75
2 to 2 1/2 inches	-----	4.00
2 1/2 to 3 inches	-----	5.00

BIRCH, EUROPEAN WHITE (*Betula alba*)—A medium sized tree which is very attractive because of the dazzling white bark. Excellent for contrasts with evergreen plantings.

8 to 10 feet	-----	\$2.50
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches caliper	-----	3.50
1 1/2 to 2 inches	-----	4.50
2 to 2 1/2 inches	-----	5.50
2 1/2 to 3 inches	-----	6.50

BIRCH, CUT-LEAF WEEPING (*B. alba laciniata*)—A form of the above with long slender drooping branches and fern-like leaves. Plant as specimens, preferably between the house and some evergreens, so that you get the full winter effect.

6 to 8 feet	-----	\$4.00
8 to 10 feet	-----	5.00
1 to 1 1/4 inches caliper	-----	6.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches	-----	7.00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inches	-----	8.00
1 3/4 to 2 inches	-----	9.00
2 to 2 1/2 inches	-----	10.00

BOX ELDER (*Acer negundo*)—A rapid growing tree with wide spreading branches. Twigs pale green and shining, or sometimes purple with a glaucous bloom. Leaves compound, with 3 to 5 leaflets, bright green, paler beneath, turning yellow in autumn. Used for windbreaks and timber, and withstands cold and drought.



Cut Leaf Birch

6 to 8 feet	-----	\$.75
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches	-----	1.25
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inches	-----	2.00
1 3/4 to 2 inches	-----	3.00

CATALPA, BUNGEI (*Manchurian C.*)—The Umbrella Tree has its place beside the walks, at the front steps, at the bottoms of terraces, etc. Cut the head back each year to keep it bushy and healthy.

5 to 6 foot, 1 yr. heads	\$2.50
6 to 7 ft., 2 yr. heads	4.00

CATALPA, SPECIOSA (*Western C.*)—Rapid grower. Has large leaves, and large white flowers followed by long seed pods.

1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. caliper	\$1.50
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inches	2.25
1 3/4 to 2 inches	2.75
2 to 2 1/2 inches	3.50

CRAB, BECHTEL (*Malus ioensis plena*)—A small tree blooming early in the spring. Has a multitude of pink, very double and very sweet flowers that remind one of little roses.

3 to 4 feet	\$1.75
4 to 5 feet	2.25



Catalpa Bungei

CRAB, SIBERIAN (*M. baccata*)—A bushy tree, with apple-like blossoms in early spring.

2 to 3 feet -----\$1.00 5 to 6 feet -----\$3.00

ELM, AMERICAN WHITE (*Ulmus Americana*)—Probably the most characteristic American Tree covering the country from New England to Florida and west to the Rocky Mountains. The beautiful vase or umbrella shape has made it a favorite for lawn, park and roadside plantings. Give it plenty of room.

6 to 8 feet -----\$.75

1 to 1 1/4 inches caliper -- 1.25

1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches ----- 1.75

1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inches ----- 2.25

1 3/4 to 2 inches ----- 2.75

2 to 2 1/2 inches ----- 3.50

2 1/2 to 3 inches ----- 5.00

3 to 3 1/2 inches ----- 7.00

ELM, CHINESE (*U. pumila*)

—The Chinese Elm is of recent introduction from China, but because of its quick growth and its vitality in spite of dry land conditions, it has found a place for itself in the country east of the Mountains from north to south. Even a small tree will give you good shade in a few years.

5 to 6 feet -----\$.75

6 to 8 feet ----- 1.00

8 to 10 feet ----- 1.75

1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches caliper 2.50

1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inches ----- 3.00

1 3/4 to 2 inches ----- 3.75

2 to 2 1/2 inches ----- 4.50

2 1/2 to 3 inches ----- 5.00



Silver Leaved Maple

HACKBERRY (*Celtis occidentalis*)—A fine tree that deserves to be planted more. One of the few large trees that bear edible berries, which are much liked by the birds.

6 to 8 feet -----\$1.25 1 3/4 to 2 inches -----\$3.00

8 to 10 feet ----- 1.75 2 to 2 1/2 inches ----- 4.00

1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. caliper -- 2.00 2 1/2 to 3 inches ----- 5.00

1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inches --- 2.50 3 to 3 1/2 inches ----- 6.00

LINDEN, AMERICAN (*Tilia Americana*)—The Basswood is one of the finest of trees with large green leaves and fine arching limbs. The flowers and seeds growing in the middle of a leaf-like bract are interesting. Fragrant. Plant in shaded and sheltered locations.

1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. caliper --\$3.75 1 1/2 to 2 inches -----\$4.75

LINDEN EUROPEAN—5 to 6 feet -----\$2.00

6 to 8 feet ----- 2.50

LOCUST, HONEY (*Gleditsia*)—A most interesting American tree with much branched, huge thorns which appear to be specialized branches. The flowers are green, very sweet and fine for bees. In the fall and winter the huge pods are novel. These have been made into cattle food because of their sweet content.



Hackberry

6 to 8 feet -----\$1.25

1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. cal. -- 2.00

1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. ----- 2.50

1 3/4 to 2 in. ----- 3.00

MAPLE, SOFT OR SILVER LEAVED (*Acer dasycarpum*)

— A rapid growing tree for quick effects. The spring effect of the many bright red buds bursting into sweet scented yellowish flowers is very fine. This is one of the first trees the bees find in the spring. The leaves are whitish underneath, and the branches very graceful.

6 to 8 feet -----\$.75

8 to 10 feet ----- 1.25

1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. cal. -- 1.50

1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. -- 2.00

1 3/4 to 2 in. ----- 3.00

2 to 2 1/2 in. ----- 4.00

2 1/2 to 3 in. ----- 5.00

3 to 3 1/2 in. ----- 6.00

MAY DAY TREE (Shrub form)—Blossoms in early spring, and bears ornamental fruit.

2 to 3 feet	-----\$1.25	4 to 5 feet	-----\$1.75
3 to 4 feet	-----1.50	5 to 6 feet	-----2.00

MOUNTAIN ASH, EUROPEAN (*Sorbus aucuparia*)—A fine small tree with clusters of white flowers in the spring and brilliant clumps of orange-red berries in the fall which hang well into the winter. Use as a specimen where you can see the effect.

8 to 10 feet	-----\$2.50
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OAK, BURR OR MOSSY CUP (*Quercus macrocarpa*)—Associate with its majestic stature the beauty of its partly colored foliage and its large acorns with mossy fringed cups and we have one of the most interesting trees.

5 to 6 feet	-----\$2.75	1 to 1¼ in. caliper	----\$5.00
6 to 8 feet	-----3.50	1¼ to 1½ inches	----6.00

OAK, RED (*Q. rubra*)—The symmetrical form, and brilliant coloring of the leaves in the fall make this tree very useful in ornamental plantings.

5 to 6 feet	-----\$2.75	8 to 10 feet	-----\$5.00
6 to 8 feet	-----3.50	1 to 1¼ in. caliper	--6.00

POPLAR, BOLLEANA (*Populus bolleana*)—A very attractive, upright growing tree with leaves glossy green above and silvery below. Quick growing; fine for screens or to give a spire-like effect to plantings of other trees.

5 to 6 feet	-----\$.75	1½ to 1 3-4 inches	---\$2.50
6 to 8 feet	-----1.00	1 3-4 to 2 inches	----3.25
8 to 10 feet	-----1.25	2 to 2½ inches	-----4.00
1 to 1¼ in. caliper	--1.50	2½ to 3 inches	-----5.50
1¼ to 1½ inches	----1.75		

POPLAR, CAROLINA (*P. eugenei*)—Much planted on the Plains because it grows in most any kind of soil, moist or dry, light or heavy. It thrives in places where all other trees fail to live. Is easily started and grows very rapidly into a symmetrical attractive tree.

2 to 2½ in. caliper	----\$2.50	3 to 3½ inches	-----\$4.50
2½ to 3 inches	-----3.50		



Rows of Chinese and American Elms in our Nursery
Center row, American Elm

GUARANTEED PLANTS AND SATISFACTION

POPLAR, LOMBARDY (*P. nigra italica*)—The old standby for upright effects or for screening objectional views. Very rapid growing and hardy. Leaves bright green. Grows most anywhere.

4 to 5 feet -----	\$.50	8 to 10 feet -----	\$1.25
5 to 6 feet -----	.75	1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. caliper --	1.50
6 to 8 feet -----	1.00	1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inches ---	2.50

RUSSIAN OLIVE (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*)—The silvery foliage and thorny branches of this tree are fine for their contrast with other trees. Flowers and berries are quite interesting. Grows to 15 or 20 feet.

6 to 8 feet -----	\$1.25	1 1/2 to 2 inches -----	\$3.00
8 to 10 feet -----	1.75	2 to 2 1/2 inches -----	3.75
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. caliper --	2.25		

THORN, ENGLISH HAWTHORNE (*Crataegus oxyantha*)—A handsome small ornamental tree of desirable shape, bearing white blossoms.

3 to 4 feet -----	\$1.25	5 to 6 feet -----	\$2.25
4 to 5 feet -----	1.75	6 to 8 feet -----	3.00

WALNUT, BLACK (*Juglans nigra*)—The well-known native tree of whose nuts there is never enough. Bear fruit when about the same age that a fruit tree begins to bear. Likes a rich, moist soil.

6 to 8 feet -----	\$1.50	2 to 2 1/2 inches -----	\$5.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. caliper --	2.75	2 1/2 to 3 inches -----	5.75
1 1/2 to 2 inches -----	3.75	3 to 3 1/2 inches -----	6.50

WILLOW, LAUREL LEAVED (*Salix pentandra*)—An excellent, upright growing willow with glossy green leaves, fragrant when bruised. Small tree of roundish shape.

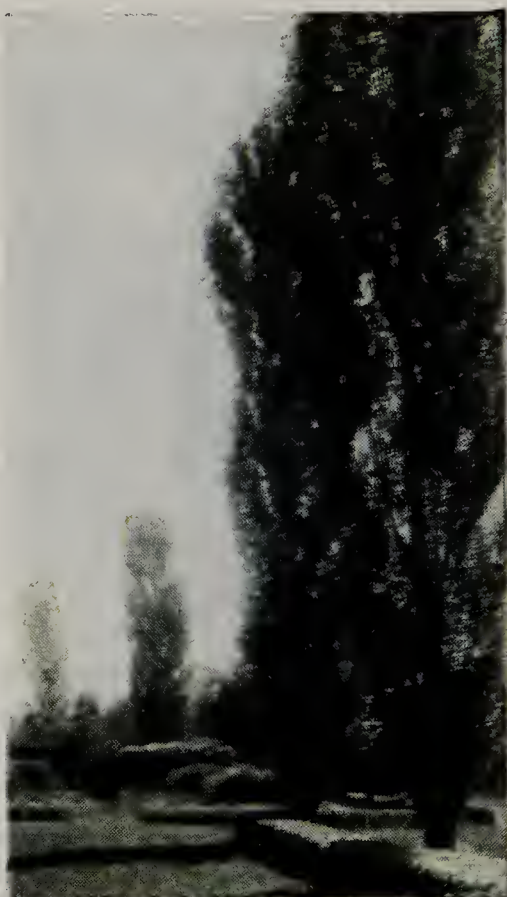
6 to 8 feet -----	\$1.25
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. caliper --	1.75
2 to 2 1/2 inches -----	\$3.50

WILLOW, NIOBE WEEPING (*Salix*)—The "Willows of Babylon" were of course Poplars, but this is the kind they ought to have been to show the proper degree of sorrow. Beside a pond or stream, there is nothing more beautiful, although willows grow anywhere where there is a reasonable quantity of moisture in the soil.

5 to 6 feet -----	\$1.00
6 to 8 feet -----	1.50
1 to 1 1/4 in. caliper ----	2.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches ----	2.50
1 1/2 to 2 inches -----	3.00
2 to 2 1/2 inches -----	3.75
2 1/2 to 3 inches -----	5.00
3 to 3 1/2 inches -----	7.50

WILLOW, RUSSIAN GOLDEN (*S. Vitellina aurea*)—A most graceful tree of large size. Its long, waxy branches of highly colored gold bark are very attractive. Very conspicuous during the winter months. Showy at any time.

6 to 8 feet -----	\$1.25
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Bolleana Poplar

EVERGREENS

ARBORVITAE, WOODWARD GLOBE (*Thuja occidentalis woodwardi*)—A dense green plant that never grows high, but keeps its general shape indefinitely.

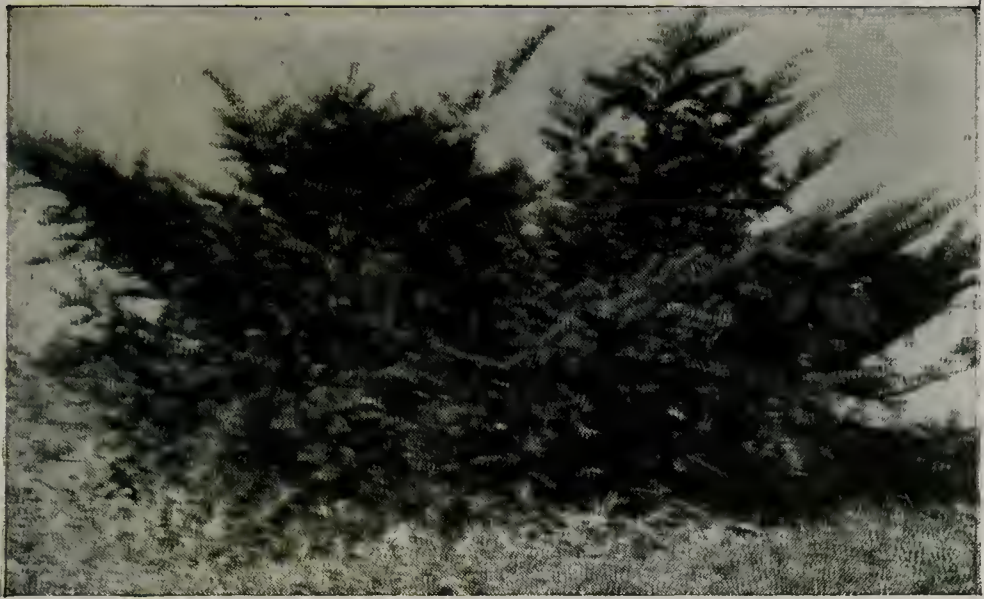
18 inch spread -----	\$4.00	24 inch spread -----	4.50
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ARBORVITAE, PYRAMIDAL (*T. pyramidalis*)—A northern Minnesota type of tall, narrow evergreen. The bright green foliage keeps its color during the winter. The only tall growing arborvitae we recommend for this climate. East or north exposure.

2 1/2 to 3 feet -----	\$4.50	3 1/2 to 4 feet -----	\$6.50
3 to 3 1/2 feet -----	5.50		

CONCOLOR FIR—A very fine native Colorado mountain tree, much planted for its gray green color. Withstands heat and drought better than many.

18 to 24 inches -----	\$3.75	2 1/2 to 3 feet -----	\$6.25
2 to 2 1/2 feet -----	5.00	3 to 3 1/2 feet -----	7.50



Sabina Juniper

JUNIPER, CHINESE (*Juniperus chinensis*)—An upright growing type with grayish foliage. Stands dry conditions well.

2 to 2½ feet	-----\$4.00	4 to 4½ feet	-----\$8.00
2½ to 3 feet	-----5.00	4½ to 5 feet	-----9.00
3 to 3½ feet	-----6.00	5 to 5½ feet	-----10.00
3½ to 4 feet	-----7.00	5½ to 6 feet	-----11.00

JUNIPER, COMMUNIS DEPRESSA (Prostrate)—A long name for an excellent plummy, spreading juniper. Has a very attractive winter color of rich purple bronze. Very low growing.

3½ to 4 feet spread	--\$7.00	4½ to 5 feet spread	--\$9.00
4 to 4½ feet spread	--8.00	5 to 5½ feet spread	--10.00

JUNIPER, EXCELSA STRICTA (Spiny Greek J.)—Dense, compact, broad pyramidal form. Gray-green foliage. Very attractive for formal plantings.

12 to 18 inches	-----\$3.00	18 to 24 inches	-----\$4.00
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JUNIPER, MONOSPERMA (Cherrystone J.)—This ever-green is very useful in border plantings, as it is pyramidal in form and is dwarf.

12 to 18 inches	-----\$2.00	2½ to 3 feet	-----\$5.00
18 to 24 inches	-----3.00	3 to 3½ feet	-----6.00
2 to 2½ feet	-----4.00	3½ to 4 feet	-----7.00

JUNIPER, PFITZER (*J. chinensis pfitzeriana*)—An upright, very irregular shaped plant with grayish green foliage. The spreading method of growth makes it excellent for varying plantings which are otherwise likely to run too much to points.

2 to 2½ feet	-----\$5.00	4 to 4½ feet	-----\$10.00
2½ to 3 feet	-----6.25	4½ to 5 feet	-----11.25
3 to 3½ feet	-----7.50	5 to 5½ feet	-----12.50
3½ to 4 feet	-----8.75	5½ to 6 feet	-----13.75

JUNIPER, C. PROCUMBENS (Japanese Juniper)—A dense but robust, procumbent shrub with elongated stems and numerous short branchlets. A most charming plant for rock gardens. Foliage grayish-green.

2 to 2½ feet	-----\$5.00	4 to 4½ feet	-----\$10.00
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JUNIPER, SAVIN (*J. Sabina*)—A dark green, soft needled variety whose foliage resembles plumes. Low spreading, and irregularly shaped.

3 to 3½ feet	-----\$6.00	4 to 4½ feet	-----\$8.00
3½ to 4 feet	-----7.00	4½ to 5 feet	-----9.00

JUNIPER, SCOPULORUM—The Colorado Silver Juniper is pyramidal, narrow, compact and symmetrical, with only one stem. Stands drought unusually well.

18 to 24 inches	-----\$3.00	5½ to 6 feet	-----\$12.00
2 to 2½ feet	-----4.00	6 to 6½ feet	-----13.00
2½ to 3 feet	-----5.00	6½ to 7 feet	-----14.50
3 to 3½ feet	-----6.00	7 to 7½ feet	-----16.00
3½ to 4 feet	-----7.00	7½ to 8 feet	-----18.00
4 to 4½ feet	-----8.00	8 to 8½ feet	-----20.00
4½ to 5 feet	-----9.00	8½ to 9 feet	-----22.00
5 to 5½ feet	-----10.50		

JUNIPER, VIRGINIANA (Platte River Cedar)—A tall tree of great beauty and hardiness, occurring from Canada to the Rocky mountains. Usually much branched and densely clothed with green or bronze. Green foliage. From this tree the spicy fragrant pencil wood is obtained.

12 to 18 inches	-----\$1.25	3½ to 4 feet	-----\$4.25
18 to 24 inches	-----1.75	4 to 4½ feet	-----5.00
2 to 2½ feet	-----2.50	4½ to 5 feet	-----5.75
2½ to 3 feet	-----3.00	5 to 5½ feet	-----6.25
3 to 3½ feet	-----3.75	5½ to 6 feet	-----7.00

JUNIPER, VIRGINIANA, GLOBE (Redcedar)—A globe form of the above variety. Useful in formal plantings.

18 to 24 in. sperad --\$3.00 24 to 30 in. spread --\$4.00

JUNIPER, VIRGINIANA GLAUCA (Silver Redcedar)—A very vigorous variety with silvery blue foliage. This is one of the most beautiful forms of the Red Cedar, and makes a splendid specimen tree.

2 to 2½ feet -----\$5.00 3½ to 4 feet -----\$8.75
2½ to 3 feet ----- 6.25 4 to 4½ feet -----10.00
3 to 3½ feet ----- 7.50

JUNIPER, WAUKEGAN (*J. horizontalis douglasi*)—Very low and compact, of soft blue color changing to rich purple in the winter. Very low.

2 to 2½ feet -----\$5.00 3 to 3½ feet -----\$7.50
2½ to 3 feet ----- 6.25 3½ to 4 feet ----- 8.75

PINE, AUSTRIAN (*Pinus nigra*)—A coarse leafed, dark green pine which is very useful for backgrounds, screens, etc. Stands city conditions well.

18 to 24 inches -----\$2.25 3½ to 4 feet -----\$5.25
2 to 2½ feet ----- 3.00 4 to 4½ feet ----- 6.00
2½ to 3 feet ----- 3.75 4½ to 5 feet ----- 6.75
3 to 3½ feet ----- 4.50

PINE, MUGHO (*P. montana mughus*)—A dwarf, roundish pine that is much planted where height is not wanted. Very pretty in the spring when the "candles" which will be the current year's growth are forming.

12 to 15 in. spread ----\$2.75 2 to 2½ feet spread --\$8.00
15 to 18 in. spread ---- 3.75 2½ to 3 feet spread -- 9.75
18 to 24 in. spread ---- 5.25 3 to 3½ feet spread --15.00

SPRUCE, BLACK HILLS (*Picea canadensis albertiana*)—Symmetrical, compact and bushy of growth. Even the small trees soon form round, compact bodies. Suitable for porch urns.

12 to 18 inches -----\$1.50 3 to 3½ feet -----\$4.50
18 to 24 inches ----- 2.25 3½ to 4 feet ----- 5.25
2 to 2½ feet ----- 3.00 4 to 4½ feet ----- 6.00
2½ to 3 feet ----- 3.75 4½ to 5 feet ----- 6.75

SPRUCE, COLORADO BLUE (*P. pungens glauca*)—These plants are nursery grown, not collected, and they are compact in growth, with plenty of fibrous roots so that they will live after you buy them. Silvery blue color.

12 to 18 inches -----\$2.75 2½ to 3 feet -----\$7.50
18 to 24 inches ----- 4.50 3 to 3½ feet ----- 9.00
2 to 2½ feet ----- 6.00 3½ to 4 feet -----10.50

Also larger specimens omitted for lack of space.

SPRUCE, COLORADO GREEN (*P. pungens*)—Equal in shape, the green form of the Colorado Spruce deserves to be planted more. There is no other one so hardy and lasting.

12 to 18 inches -----\$1.50
18 to 24 inches ----- 2.25
2 to 2½ feet ----- 3.00
2½ to 3 feet ----- 3.75
3 to 3½ feet ----- 4.50
3½ to 4 feet ----- 5.25
4 to 4½ feet ----- 6.00
4½ to 5 feet ----- 6.75
5 to 5½ feet ----- 7.50
5½ to 6 feet ----- 8.25
6 to 6½ feet ----- 9.00

SPRUCE, DOUGLASS

(*Pseudotsuga douglasi*) — This famous Pacific Coast timber tree makes also an excellent lawn specimen, making a broad, sharp pointed pyramid. A rapid grower and thrives well most anywhere.

2 to 3 feet -----\$3.00
3 to 4 feet ----- 4.50
4 to 5 feet ----- 6.00
5 to 6 feet ----- 7.50

SPRUCE, WHITE (*P. canadensis*)—Beautiful, hardy, ornamental spruce, with silvery green foliage, and dense habit of growth.

12 to 18 inches -----\$1.50
18 to 24 inches ----- 2.25
2 to 2½ feet ----- 3.00
2½ to 3 feet ----- 3.75
3 to 3½ feet ----- 4.50
3½ to 4 feet ----- 5.25
4 to 4½ feet ----- 6.00
4½ to 5 feet ----- 6.75



Silver Juniper
(*Juniper Scopulorum*)



PEONIES

3 For \$1.00 and up

Named Varieties 85c each. Strong 3 to 5 eye Plants.

Peonies are thought by many to be the most satisfactory of perennial flowers. They have plenty of color, good size and a delightful odor. What more could one ask?

Soil does not make so much difference, but fertilizing and watering just before and during the flowering season helps produce better flowers. Three to five-eye plants.

DUCHESS DE NEMOURS—Very fine cup-shaped bloom, sulphur-white with greenish reflex; fine bud; a very beautiful variety.

FLORAL TREASURE—Color bright pink, very large and double; exquisitely fragrant; a splendid bloomer and excellent keeper.

FELIX CROUSSE—Medium to large, globular, brilliant red. A vigorous growing plant and a free bloomer.

FESTIVA MAXIMA—Pure white except for a few flecks of carmine in the center. Very large and full flowers, excellent for cut flowers.

MEISSONIER—Large flowers of American Beauty shade, fully double.

OFFICINALIS RUBRA—Bright crimson. Is one of the earliest bloomers.

UNNAMED VARIETIES BY COLOR—Pink, 50c; Red, 75c; White, 50c; Lost Label, Mixed Colors. 35c each; 3 for \$1.00.

Perennials Add the Finishing Touch to Yard and Garden



SUNSHINE, golden, glittering—all of the colors of the rainbow—that is the essence of gay perennials! Hardy flowers bring cheer and fragrance to the garden, to the doorstep and to the home—and yet with all their beauty and delicacy they are easy to grow and most dependable in bloom.



ALL PERENNIALS ARE TRANSPLANTED, STRONG PLANTS

Price unless otherwise indicated is 30c each, \$3.00 per doz., \$20.00 per 100.

HOLLYHOCK (*Althaea Rosea*)—Assorted. The Hollyhocks are excellent for planting along walls such as the garage, in the back of flower borders, or against hedges. Double flowers of assorted colors.

ACHILLEA, *Millefolium Rosea* (Pink Yarrow)—Pink flowers in dense heads. 18 inches. Summer.

ACHILLEA, *Ptarmica* (Yarrow)—A very hardy plant, bearing small, double, white flowers. Blooms all summer. Fine for cutting.

ANCHUS ITALICA—Bugloss is a tall (4 ft.) growing plant with a great mass of Forget-me-not blue flowers. June.

ANTHEMIS, *Tinctoria* — Blooms all summer. Large yellow flowers, finely cut foliage. Hardy.

AQUILEGIA *Caerulea*—Rocky Mountain Columbine, a stocky plant with bright blue, long-spurred flowers. The state flower of Colorado.

AQUILEGIA Hybrids—Long Spurred. Selected hybrids are available in the following colors: Red and Yellow; Light purple, yellow center; Cream tinted lavender; Lavender and white; Assorted.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA (Butterfly Weed)—The Butterfly Weed has dense clusters of orange flowers in the summer. 18 in.

ASTER ALPINUS (Rock Aster)—Large blue or white flowers springing from dense tufts of leaves close to the ground. Fine for Rock Gardens.

ASTER, HARDY—Michaelmas Daisies are tall growing with large flowers in the fall. Separate colors, blue or purple.

BAPTISA AUSTRALIS (Blue)—False Indigo makes a nice bushy plant and has blue, pear shaped flowers in June.

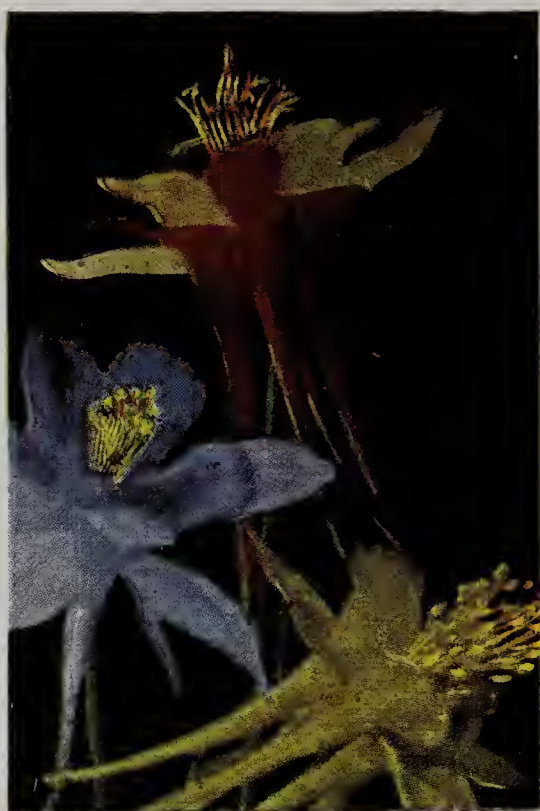
BLEEDING HEART (*Dicentra*)—The heartshaped flowers of the Bleeding Heart are very delicate and delightful. Very hardy; good for border or rockery. 75c each.

BOLTONIA, LATISQUAMA (Violet Boltonia)—A tall plant with pink aster-like flowers in summer and fall.

CENTAUREA, MONTANA (*Grandiflora*)—The Mountain Bluet grows 2 feet high. Has large heads of blue flowers during the summer.



Coreopsis



Columbine

CERASTIUM *Tomentosum* (Snow in Summer)—A very pretty white leaved edging plant, bearing small white flowers.

CHRYSANTHEMUM — Hardy Garden varieties of this old favorite in separate colors of pink, and bronze; assorted colors also.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, MAXIMUM (Shasta Daisy)—Large white flowers with golden centers. Very hardy, and a profuse bloomer.

COREOPSIS, GRANDIFLORA—The large daisy-like blossoms of the Coreopsis are the garden's prettiest yellow flowers.

DELPHINIUM — Every garden needs the tall spikes of the Hardy Larkspurs. Give them rich, loamy soil, plenty of water and fertilizer. A succession of flowers may be had if you cut the first spikes before they make seeds.

Belladonna, Turquoise blue.

Bellamosa, dark blue.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS

—Sweet Williams are among the oldest of the old-fashioned flowers. Dark green foliage and flat heads of bright colors add something to the garden all summer long. Ours are assorted shades.



DIANTHUS, PLUMARIUS (Grass Pink)—These are the hardy Scotch or Clove pinks. The gray-blue foliage is attractive during the whole year; the flowers come in various shades of pink. Fine for rock or wall garden.

ERYNGIUM PLANUM—Sea Holly is characterized by its fine cut spiny foliage and thistle-like heads of steel blue flowers. Can be dried for winter.

GAILLARDIA—These new English hybrids of the old fashioned Blanket Flower are yellow and crimson, and make a fine show.

GYPHOPHILA PANICULATA (Baby's Breath)—A whole Colorado industry is devoted to the growing of Baby's Breath for drying. You can enjoy yours in summer as well. Hardy and dependable.

GYPHOPHILA, HOLLAND GRAFTED DOUBLE WHITE—Grafted plants with especially large flowers. \$1.00 each.

GYPHOPHILA, BRISTOL FAIRY, New Double White—A new type with extra large double white flowers. Large roots, grafted. 75c each.

HELIANTHEMUM (Sunrose)—Low growing shrubby plants making broad clumps which are hidden during the flowering season with pink or white flowers. Commonly valued sunrose.

HELIOPSIS PITCHERI (H. Helianthoides Pitcheriana)—Hardy Zinnia describes the plant. The large, rather coarse flower heads are of golden yellow.

HEMEROCALLIS (Daylily)—Daylilies are very desirable in any garden. The large yellow flowers and handsome grass-like foliage makes them excellent for contrast in plantings. Very hardy.

HEMEROCALLIS, FLAVA (Lemon Daylily)—Bright yellow. Fragrant.

HEMEROCALLIS, FULVA (Tawny Day Lily)—Coppery orange.

HIBISCUS (Rosemallow)—Although they die down to the ground in the fall they will grow to five feet if given plenty of water. Immense flowers are produced from July to September. Very hardy Pink and White mixed.



Iris

IRIS—"Orchids for everybody," somebody has said about the Iris. They are very hardy, have few enemies and every spring give you a mass of bright colored flowers. The gray leaves are fine at any time of year bordering a path, or in masses. Prefers dry land.

IRIS, German Blue (Blue Bird) — The old-fashioned Blue Flag.

Very hardy. Pink and white mixed.

IRIS, GERMAN LAVENDER-PINK—No iris group is complete without these soft colored flowers.

IRIS, German Yellow—An equally dependable yellow.

IRIS, Siberian (Sibirica)—A variety with blue flowers that blooms later, and prefers moist soils.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS (Perennial Sweet Pea) — Free flowering, extremely attractive, looks like the regular sweet pea, lives for years, flowers all summer, of easiest culture and thrives in almost any kind of soil. Needs a lot of space as they spread and multiply from year to year.

LAVANDULA OFFICINALIS (blue) — The true Sweet Lavender, grows about 18 inches and produces delightfully fragrant blue flowers in July and August.

LIATRIS PYNOSTACHYA (Cat-tail, Gay Feather) — Plant with flower spike reaches height of 4 feet or more. Color of flowers purple and produced through July to October. Very effective when cut and combined with Gladiolus. Will thrive nearly anywhere.

LINUM PERENNE (Perennial Flax) — Hardy Flax noted for its fine feathery foliage and the delightful blue flowers which are fresh each morning.

PEONIES — (See page 23).

PHLOX — Planted in groups of several of a kind, nothing adds more to the color of the home garden than Phlox. Plant in rich soil and furnish with plenty of water especially at blooming time. Do not let them go to seed.

PHLOX, Mrs. Jenkins — Pure white; very early.

PHLOX, Rheinlander — Soft salmon-pink, deep red eye.

PHLOX, Rynstroom — Deep pink.

PHLOX, R. P. Struthers — Brilliant rosy red, crimson center.

PHLOX, SUBULATA ALBA (Creeping Phlox) — In early spring this plant is a mass of blooms. It is splendid for rock gardens, and for edging.

PHLOX, SUBULATA ROSEA (Creeping Phlox) — A rosy-pink variety of the above plant.



Phlox



Lathyrus



Pyrethrum

PHLOX — In colors, unnamed, pink, purple, red, white.

PHYSOSTEGIA, VIRGINICA (False Dragon-head) — Dense spikes of pink flowers on three foot stems. Good foliage.

PLATYCODON, GRANDIFLORUM (Balloon-flower) — White or blue. An old time favorite, forming a dense branching plant of upright habit; flowers 3 inches across, blue or bluish white, produced at the tip of each branchlet. 1 to 2 feet. June, July.

PYRETHRUM (Painted Daisy) — Assorted colors. The Painted Daisy sends up large daisies of white, through pink, to red color from a tuft of finely cut leaves. Early Summer.

RANUNCULUS (Buttercup)—Yellow. Fine large; double yellow. One foot. May, June.

RUDBECKIA (Lacinia-ta) (Golden Glow)—Cone-flower. A magnificent and stately border plant, with masses of double, golden yellow flowers. 6 to 8 feet. Aug., Sept.

SALVIA, AZUREA (Azure Sage)—A Meadow Sage from the Rocky Mountains that has gone round the world. Produces a profusion of azure blue flowers in August and September.

SEDUM SPECTABILE (Showy Stonecrop)—Red or White. Large heads. A fine border plant and one of the best for foliage or flower effects. 1½ feet. Aug., Sept.



Salvia



Yucca

VINCA MINOR (Creeping Myrtle)—Blue, Creeping Myrtle or Periwinkle is one of the best ground covers for shady places. There are small, evergreen, glossy leaves all year long and in the spring, bright blue flowers.

VIOLA CORNUTA (Tufted Pansy)—Separate colors. Blue and violet. This is a true Viola Cornuta, with large blue flowers which are produced in great numbers during the entire summer.

YUCCA—Desert plants that do well in the garden. The tall stems in June and July are surmounted with huge clusters of white flowers. Leaves heavy, grass like and evergreen. In time they spread to make a large group.

YUCCA, Angustifolia (Y. Glauca) — Soap Weed, white.

YUCCA, Filamentosa (Adams Needle) — Creamy white.

SOLIDAGO Canadensis (Canada Golden Rod)—Yellow. Masses of yellow flowers. 4 to 5 feet. July, Sept.

STATICE, LATIFOLIA (Great Sea Lavender) — Violet flowers in dense heads which spring from tufts of narrow, evergreen foliage. May, June. 1½ ft. 40c.

TRITOMA, U V A R I A (Red Hot Poker)—Red to salmon color. Rush-like foliage supports smooth, thick flowered stalks a yard long, with a single fiery cone at the top. Very effective either single or in beds. 40c.

VERONICA, AMETHYSTINA (Speedwell) — Bright blue. All veronicas love moist situations. Dwarf and spreading, excellent for rock work. 4 inches. May, June.



Tritoma

Home Grown Fruits Taste Better



THE thrifty housewife has long known the savings made when fruits are grown at home. There is something about home grown fruit that is different. It tastes better than any other.

There are many who plant fruit trees for their ornamental qualities alone. What is lovelier than an apple, cherry, plum or peach tree in bloom? What fragrance is more delightful than that of apple blossoms? Fruit trees make ideal lawn trees, especially for the rear lawn. When a small tree is needed along the boundary why not let it be a fruit tree?



Wealthy

APPLES

Two year 5 to 7 feet, each 75c; per 10, \$6.00.

DELICIOUS—The best known and most universally liked apple. Has been planted in every state; bears annually; yields heavily; quality of the best. Trees are hardy, long-lived, vigorous growers and able to bear the heavy crops to be expected. A late fall or winter variety.

DUCHESS—Medium; pale yellow, streaked red; bears young and is good cropper; useful for all purposes. One of the finest apples for market as it is always in demand.

GRIMES GOLDEN—A good looking yellow fruit for home or market growing. A bit tart but fine for dessert or cooking. Trees are very hardy, regular and dependable bearers. Fruit large and attractive.

JONATHAN—A good market sort because of the uniformity of the fruit and good red color; but excellent for the home also. Trees, rather slender and spreading, come into bearing rather young. Flesh whitish, juicy; quality best.

WEALTHY—An autumn variety with large, red striped fruits of good size. Quality very good; tree extremely hardy (originated in Minnesota), grows well and bears heavily.

WINESAP—A long keeping winter variety. Fruits are large, deep red of good quality. A favorite in the Middle West. Trees of good size, bear well. Fruit keeps in storage until May.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—A very hardy variety from Russia. The yellow, acid fruits are among the first apples of summer and are fine for cooking. The upright growing tree bears young. A fine variety for the home grounds.

CRAB APPLES

Two year 5 to 7 feet 75c each; Per 10, \$6.00

HYSLOP—A moderate sized tree of fine shape and very hardy. Crops every year. The fruit is beautiful red, large, and of fine flavor. Often planted for ornament. Ripens in November.

RED SIBERIAN—Fruits large, round, brilliant red on a yellow ground. A very popular variety among jelly makers because of its fine acid flavor.

TRANSCENDENT—Large good bearer golden yellow, striped with red; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy. September and October.

WHITNEY—An early variety ripening in August and September. Fruit probably the largest of the crabs, green, splashed with carmine. Juicy, rich; bears well. A very popular variety.

PEAR

5 to 6 feet \$1.00 each.

KIEFFER—Large, golden yellow when ripe; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, with quince flavor; fine for canning. Oct.-Nov.



Kieffer Pear

CHERRIES

11-16 to 1 inch, 85c each; Per 10, \$7.50.

EARLY RICHMOND—"June-sour-red", just about covers it. The earliest, sturdiest, and best bearer. Fruits are medium sized but with excellent flavor, dark red, stone free, flavor sprightly. Very hardy.

ENGLISH MORELLO—The standard late variety of sour cherry. Rather acid to eat as a dessert but excellent for canning, being dark red, almost black in color. Trees hardy, dwarfish, and large bearing. July.

LARGE MONTMORENCY—A fine large fruited cherry somewhat like Richmond, but almost a month later in ripening. The flesh is tender, juicy and not quite so sour. Fine for pie-making. Trees are hardy and heavy bearing.

ZUMBRA, A Cherry-Plum Hybrid—

PLUMS

5 to 6 feet, 75c each, per 10, \$6.00.

BLUE DAMSON—

HANSKA—A beautiful, bright red, firm, yellow-fleshed plum of good quality. Tree very hardy, tall growing. Flavor delicious.



Large Montmorency



Hauska Plum

ITALIAN PRUNE—Probably the most widely planted plum, known in Europe in the East, in the West. The delicious, juicy fruits with purplish black skins and greenish-yellow flesh are sub-acid and free stone.

LOMBARD—Medium, oval; violet-red; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. Vigorous, hardy and a good bearer. Late Aug.

SAPA—Dwarf tree that starts to bear at very small size and keeps right on bearing. The fruit resembles large cherries, with dark flesh and juicy. Very hardy.

UNDERWOOD—An attractive, large, red plum with firm, juicy flesh and a small pit. Cling stone, but hangs to the tree well and ripens over a long period. Tree large and hardy, fruit large.

WILD GOOSE—One of the most popular native plums in the United States. Fruit red and usually the first plum on the market. Tree large, vigorous, spreading and very productive.

RED WING—

RASPBERRIES

2 year, No. 1, 15c each, per 10, \$1.00.

CUMBERLAND—Largest and best of the “blackcaps”. Healthy, vigorous, productive, of fine quality. One of the hardiest.

LATHAM—A relatively new variety which has been very widely planted because it is disease resistant. Outcrops all others. Berries large, brilliant red, of fine flavor. Plants are very hardy.

ST. REGIS—The standard everbearing variety, which has, however, a good regular season crop. Bright crimson in color, firm, rich and delicious in flavor. Very hardy. Fertilize heavily to have good crops in summer and fall.

BLACKBERRIES

Strong, 2 year, No. 1, 15c each; per 10, \$1.00.

ELDORADO—Said to be the hardiest and sweetest; berries large, in fine clusters that ripen together; melting and sweet with no core. Keep well.

CURRANTS

2 year old, No. 1, 25c each; per 10, \$2.00.

CHERRY—Largest of the red currants, dark in color, acid in flavor, fine for jellies. Plants vigorous and productive.

PERFECTION—A bright red, large berry that is mild and rich. One of the most productive. Hardy.

WHITE GRAPE—A spreading bush bears large, pale yellow berries which are very mild. Fine for dessert and home use. Heavy bearer.

GRAPES

Concord Grapes

Strong 2 year No. 1,
25c each, per 10, \$2.00.

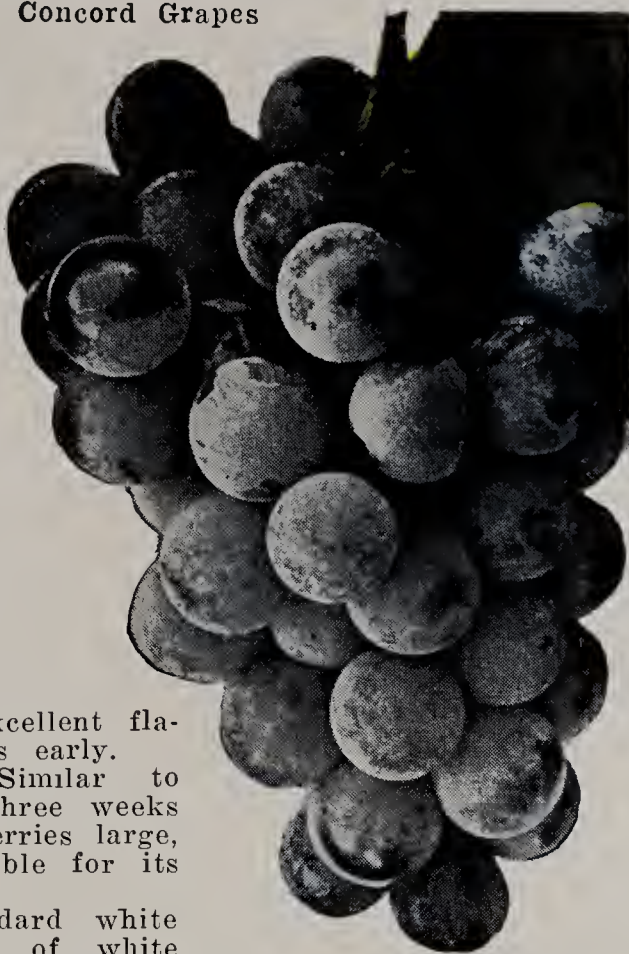
AGAWAM — Large bunches, large berries of reddish brown. Flavor excellent and vinous. Vigorous, productive and hardy. Fruit ripens after Concord and may be kept till January.

BETA—A Concord hybrid that is very hardy and productive. Valuable where the cold is intense.

CONCORD — The standard of more than 75 per cent of the grapes planted east of the Mountains. Very reliable cropper, large blue-black berries of excellent flavor, very sweet. Ripens early.

MOORE'S EARLY—Similar to Concord, but two to three weeks earlier. Quality good berries large, bunches medium. Valuable for its season.

NIAGARA—The standard white grape, "the Concord of white grapes". Bunches large, berries good sized, greenish white to yellow. Quality good. Ripens with Concord.



GOOSEBERRIES

Strong 2 year No. 1, 25c each, per 10, \$2.00.

CARRIE—Pale red with medium sized berries. Quality excellent, very productive. Bushes are almost free from thorns and are very disease resistant.

CHAMPION—A greenish yellow, early variety with medium sized fruits. Prolific.

DOWNING—

MISCELLANEOUS

WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS—A rust resistant variety of great productivity. One hundred roots will supply the small family and will last for years. Set about 18 inches apart in the rows, spread out roots and cover gradually until covered about four inches. Fertilize heavily and keep down the weeds during the summer.

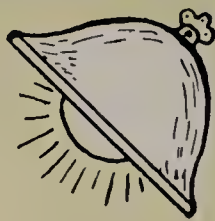
10 roots, 75c; per 100 roots, \$6.50.

RHUBARB—"Pieplant" was one of the first plants to be brought from China to our western civilization. The long, tender stems make fine pies and sauce. One of the earliest crops from the garden.

10 roots, \$1.25; per 100 roots, \$10.00.



Cherry Currant



WE ARE OPEN EVENINGS

FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE ON
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY

Tolleson Nurseries

100% GUARANTEE

ON ALL TREES, SHRUBS, AND
PERENNIALS

If proper care is given in planting, irrigating and cultivating the stock, that which fails to leaf out and start growth, will be furnished **FREE OF CHARGE** the following planting season **IF REPORTED BEFORE JULY 15th** following the planting of the stock. Every item of Nursery Stock sold by the Tolleson Nurseries is backed by the above guarantee except the following: Evergreens planted in urns or tubs; fall planted bulbs.

All Nursery Stock sold is State Inspected, guaranteeing to the customer stock free from disease, but of course, we are not responsible for any disease or pest which may attack stock after delivery, nor are we responsible for any stock damaged by hail, drought, or any causes beyond our control.

With your co-operation every transaction will be satisfactory in every respect.

Every tree, shrub, plant and vine we sell, has been tested at our nurseries. Each meets the requirements of soil and temperature in this locality, and is of uniform high quality, healthy, vigorous and true to name.



TOLLESON NURSERIES

From East or South Denver take any viaduct to Federal Boulevard, then straight north turning west on 44th Avenue. One mile beyond Lakeside you will see our illuminated Display Grounds and Office.

DENVER, COLORADO